

## For Square Dealing

The principles of the republican party and the political issues of the day will be discussed in

**BEREA COLLEGE CHAPEL,  
Monday, Nov. 5th, 7 P. M.**

By the peerless orator and statesman,

**Hon. A. E. Wilson**  
OF LOUISVILLE,

And the republican candidate for congress in 8th district,

**Hon. L. W. Bethurum**  
OF MT. VERNON.

All patriots invited. Fair-minded democrats especially urged to attend. The victories of the republican party have always benefited all citizens alike

### "VOTE FOR PRINCIPLES."

This is the war-cry issued to Republican voters by their committee, because Bryan and some other Democrats say that the best way to support Roosevelt in his reforms is to elect Democrats to office, as they voted for many of his measures which Republicans opposed.

Is Bryan right or is the Republican Committee right? Both are partly right and partly wrong.

The Republican Committee is right so far: Democrats if given a majority in Congress will make the majorities of all committees Democratic, will do all they can to give offices to Democrats and turn Republicans out of office, and where Democratic policies differ from Republican ones, they will favor the Democratic ones.

Bryan is right so far: An honest Democrat is much better in Congress than a dishonest Republican. The honest congressman will vote for what he thinks is right and vote against what he thinks is wrong, no matter whether the bill to be voted on was presented by Republicans or Democrats.

What is our conclusion? Vote for principles—the principles held by the man you are voting for, and let his first principle be to be honest and serve his country, not rob it. If you believe in Republican policies, vote for the Republican candidates, if they are first of all absolutely honest. Any man who will vote against a good measure just because it is supported by the other party, is a rascal and ought to be sent to the penitentiary instead of to Congress.

Let every citizen vote next Tuesday for national Congressman, but vote for honesty and ability, not for a party name.

### THE MONDAY LECTURE

which was to have been given next Monday by Prof. Robinson, will be again postponed one week on account of the memorial services next Wednesday.

### IDEAS.

Now is the time to get a good supply of fire wood under shelter. I'd rather be dead than be in fashion.—Sam Jones. The more bent, mashed and warped the lady's hat is the more fashionable it is.—Sam Jones.

### THANKSGIVING.

President Proclamation Setting Apart the Day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—"The time of year has come when, in accordance with the wise customs of our forefathers, it becomes my duty to set aside a special day of thanksgiving and prayer to the Almighty, because of the blessings we have received, and of prayer that these blessings may be continued. Yet another year of widespread well-being has passed. Never before in our history or in the history of any other nation has a people enjoyed more bounding material prosperity than is ours: a prosperity so great that it should arouse in us no spirit of reckless pride, and least of all a spirit of boastful disregard of our responsibilities, but rather a sober sense of our many blessings and a resolute purpose under Providence, not to forfeit them by any action of our own.

"Material well-being, indispensable though it is, can never be anything but the foundation of true national greatness and happiness. If we build nothing on the foundation, then our national life will be as meaningless and empty as a house where only the foundation has been laid. On our material well-being must be built a superstructure of individual and national life lived in accordance with the laws of the highest morality, or else our prosperity itself will in the long run turn out a curse instead of a blessing. We should be both reverently thankful for what we have received and earnestly bent on turning it into a means of grace and not of destruction.

"Accordingly, I hereby set apart Thursday, November 29, next, as a day of thanksgiving and supplication, on which the people shall meet in their homes or their churches, devoutly acknowledge all that has been given them, and to pray that they may in addition receive the power to use these gifts aright."

### IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

It is announced that the following changes will soon take place in the President's Cabinet: Attorney-General Moody will retire, probably on January first, 1907, and probably be given an appointment as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Henry Brown. Charles J. Bonaparte, now Secretary of the Navy, is to follow Moody as Attorney General. On March 4 it is expected that Secretary Shaw, of the Treasury, will retire and be followed in office by George B. Cortelyou, the present Postmaster General. George Van I. Meyer will then become Postmaster General. Victor H. Metcalf, at present Secretary of Commerce and Labor, is to succeed Bonaparte as Secretary of the Navy and Oscar S. Straus is to become Secretary of Commerce and Labor. It is said that the special reason for the appointment of Straus, who is a Jew of New York, is to help win the Jewish vote of that state for Hughes and the Republican party as the Jews are now supporting Hearst largely.

The most interesting subject for the coming week is the election next Tuesday—congressional election all over the country, and election of other officers or candidates in certain states. Probably many citizens who imagine themselves patriotic, will not take the trouble to vote next Tuesday. Let no Kentucky citizen be among their number. A king who leaves the nation to take care of itself while he goes hunting or attending to his personal interests, is not fit to be king. The common citizen is the king in America. He is bound to do his share in governing his country rightly. The way he does this is by his ballot. If he does not vote when he has a chance he is not fit to be a citizen.

Another subject of great interest all the time but especially now, is "the race problem." A monthly paper called "The Race Question and Southern Symptom" is just being started in Atlanta, Ga., as one of the organs of the Atlanta Negro Massacre. It is to be "in no wise an organ of incendiary agitation" but is to "discuss the race issue from the viewpoint of the southern white man" and will stand editorially for the imperious but magnanimous Anglo-Saxon, who dominates and ever will dominate the human affairs of this great section of our common country." This magazine desires mention from

us, and we mention it with pleasure and add that the editorial position of the paper is a disgrace to the south. "Imperious" is a pretty word for "tyrannical" and the position of this paper means that white men are to rule the "niggers" at all hazards, but if the colored people are obedient, they will be real nice to them. The race question will never in the world be settled until it is settled right, and no land or village will be governed rightly until it is governed by God. And white men are not yet gods. The only safe rule for the choosing of all public officers is to choose the most honest, most wise, and most God-fearing. Any principle by which people with red hair or people with yellow skin are to rule or be ruled by people of other colors of hair or skin is absurd.

### FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

A million school children in German Poland are on strike on account of the attempt on the part of the German government to compel the use of the German language in the schools. The children especially object to the use of German in the religious exercises and instruction.

All thru Europe there is more or less union of church and state and the more enlightened countries are having trouble in trying to make the evils of the system less. Not long ago France passed a law separating the church from the state, but the Catholic church is making all possible trouble in the matter and the French Cabinet is making plans for the enforcement of the law which may include the taking away of rights of citizenship from the Roman Catholic priests. This would be done on the grounds that these priests, who obeyed the Pope and refused to obey the French government, owe their allegiance to a foreign power and are not properly citizens of France—and that would be just grounds for disfranchisement. Spain is now beginning to consider this question of the separation of church and state. The union of religion in organized form, with government, is always bad for both government and religion. No country has ever been a successful republic where Roman Catholicism was the principal religion, although Roman Catholics often make good citizens.

I've got as much respect for those fellows who wear striped clothes as I have for you who hop around at every tap of the devil's drum.—Sam Jones.

### COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Hughes became republican candidate for governor in New York on the strength of his opposition to the insurance scandals. The Mutual Life Insurance Company is one of those in which the scandals were found. The present trustees of that company were responsible for the officers in power and have given the present officers their positions. President Pombody was called to Frankfort October 16th to explain his action in dismissing Col. Briscoe Hindman, the manager of the company for Kentucky and Tennessee, and to answer other charges of unlawful action. In this testimony he said that he was paying out of his own pocket for the campaign to have the "administration ticket" elected; because he thought it for his interest to do so. The cost of the campaign being made to elect Pombody's ticket has been estimated at \$50,000 a day. It may not be so much, but if it would pay President Pombody to spend \$1,000 per day to campaign for keeping his supporters and himself in office it would pay the policyholders of the Mutual Life Insurance Company to get him and his supporters out of office as quickly as possible. If the Citizen comes to any who have policies in the Mutual, they would do well to communicate with the International Policy-Holders' Committee, 30 Broad street, New York, with regard to the election of trustees who will support their interests. The decision of State Insurance Commissioner Brewitt, has not yet been made public.

The following are the republican candidates for representatives in next Congress in districts from two to eleven, in most of which active work might make election possible:

Second, Paul M. Moore; Third, A. D. James; Fourth, M. L. Heavrin; Fifth, W. C. Owens; Sixth, W. F. Schurman; Seventh, L. W. Culbert; Eighth, L. W. Bethurum; Ninth, Jos. B. Bennett; Tenth, John W. Langley; Eleventh, Dan C. Edwards. Some Citizen readers may not know what Congressmen "district" they live in. We give, therefore, the names of the principal counties in which the Citizen circulates with their Congressional districts: Garrard, Madison and Rockcastle counties are in the eighth district. Breathitt, Bell, Knott, Lee, and Magoffin counties are in the tenth district.

Clay, Harlan, Jackson, Knox, Letcher, Leslie, Laurel, Owsley, and Perry counties are in the twelfth district. The Mt. Vernon branch prints part of a letter from Rev. H. D. C. Mc-

Lachlan of Shelbyville, in which he charges that in October, 1903, S. W. Hager, as chairman of the campaign committee, received a check for \$3,500 from Chas. P. Dehler, secretary of the Brewer Combine, in consideration of which Governor Beckham agreed that the liquor interests would be guarded while he was governor. Mr. McLachlan claims to have seen the check and to know of the truth of the deal, and that Beckham has done all he could to keep the agreement until the senatorial campaign began.

The Louisville Herald prints part of a letter said to have been written by Governor Beckham to his friends, appealing to them to help him form an organization which will elect him. He seems to fear defeat if the present situation continues.

The Citizen's political position is independent Republican. That is it binds itself to the support of no candidate or policy just because it is stamped with the Republican name; in this respect it is independent. But because the Democratic party in Kentucky has gerrymandered the state so as to make elections thoroughly unfair in their results and because the Republican party in this state stands for fair elections and for justice to negroes as well as white men, therefore The Citizen is Republican. To those of its readers who are Democrats it has this to say:—First, whatever your views of national policies are, we think the reasons we have given for supporting the Republican party in Kentucky are good reasons why you should vote the Republican ticket until your own party shall make fair elections possible and stand for equal justice to white and black. Secondly, if you think best still to vote with the Democratic party in this state, go to the primary next Tuesday and vote for the best and most honest men on the ticket. So far as we have seen, it looks as if McCreary, candidate for reelection for United States Senator, Hays, candidate for governor, and Gullion, candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction would be more likely to give honest, efficient public service than their opponents on the ticket.

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### KEEP CLEAN

and get your clothes cleaned and pressed by  
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50c a suit is all it will cost you.  
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J. A. Littlejohn, President

H. B. Hanger, Treas.

R. E. Turley, Cashier

## State Bank & Trust Co.

Capital \$150,000.00.

Richmond, Ky., Oct. 19, 1906.

H. K. Porter, Cashier  
Berea Banking Co.  
Berea Ky.

Dear Sir

At your request I examined the affairs of your bank at close of business on Oct. 5, 1906

I enclose detailed report of my examination.

I am pleased to add that every department of your institution was fully thrown open for my inspection

Your book-keeping department is up to date and well adapted to the needs of your business. The accounts of your depositors are well & accurately kept and your bank is sound and worthy of the confidence of the people.

Very Truly Yours  
R. E. Turley





## HALLIE.

Wee and whimsical Hallie, life's a winding valley.  
And the shadows rally at its every turn,  
And the way gets dreary sometimes,  
And our eyes are weary,  
And our eyes are weary, and our eyes burn;  
But the shadows lighten, and the straight ways brighten,  
And the tall peaks whiten and reflect the day,  
And the birds are singing where green boughs are swinging,  
And dew drops are clinging all along the way.

So if shadows rally in the winding valley  
It is yours to rally through them to the light;  
N'er to fate replying, never stopping sighing,  
With no time for crying, never ceasing flight;  
Hope's a goblet brimming; troubles merely skimming;  
O'er its draught undimmed add a seat in life;  
We were driven cattle if life knew no battle,  
Only play and prattle, never strain and strife.

But, dear may your going be where zephyrs blowing  
Bring the far off lowing of the herded cows  
Bring the sweet perfuming from white jasmynes blooming,  
And the bumble's booming till you're half adrowse;  
May the gale's quaffing fill your soul with laughing;  
Laughing, quaffing, chaffing, may you drain the bowl;  
May your brown eyes brighten, n'er see aught to frighten,  
May life's ways all lighten for you, bless your soul!

—From the Houston Post.

## THE GRAFTERS

By FRANCIS LYNDE

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### CHAPTER XVIII.—CONTINUED.

"No; thus far the evidence is all circumstantial, or rather inferential. But I pried up the final link in the chain—the human link—yesterday. One of the detectives had been dogging Duval. Two days ago the senator disappeared, unaccountably. I put two and two together, and late last evening took the liberty of breaking into his house."

"Alone?" said Ellnor, with the courage-worshipping light in the blue-gray eyes.

"Yes; it didn't seem worth while to double the risk. I did it rather clumsily, I suppose, and my greeting was a shot fired at random in the darkness—the senator mistaking me for a burglar, as he afterward explained. There was no harm done, and the pistol welcome effectually broke the ice in what might otherwise have been a rather difficult interview. We had it out in an upper room, with the gas turned low and the window curtains drawn. To cut a long story short, I finally succeeded in making him understand what he was in for; that his confederates had used him and thrown him aside. Then I went out and brought him some supper."

Ormsby smote softly upon the edge of the table with an extended forefinger.

"Will he testify?" he asked.

Kent's rejoinder was definite.

"He has put himself entirely in my hands. He is a ruined man, politically and socially, and he is desperate. While I couldn't make him give me any of the details in the Trans-Western affair, he made a clean breast of the oil field deal, and I have his statement locked up with the other papers in the Security vaults."

It was Penelope who gave David Kent his due meed of praise.

"I am neither a triumphant politician nor a successful detective, but I recognize both when they are pointed out to me," she said. "Mr. Kent, will you serve these gentlemen up hot for dinner, or cold for luncheon?"

"Yes," Portia chimed in. "You have outrun your pace-setters, and I'm proud of you. Tell us what you mean to do next."

Kent laughed.

"You want to make me say some melodramatic thing about having the shackles forged and snapping them upon the gubernatorial wrists, don't you? It will be prosaic enough from this on. I fancy we shall have no difficulty now in convincing his excellency of the justice of our proceedings to quash Judge MacFarlane and his receiver."

"But how will you go about it?"

"Sorely you cannot go personally and threaten the governor of the state!" this from Miss Brentwood.

"Can't I?" said Kent. "Having the score written out and safely committed to memory, that will be quite the easiest number on the programme, I assure you."

But Loring had something to say about the risk.

"Thus far you have not considered your personal safety—haven't had to, perhaps. But you are coming to that now. You are dealing with a desperate man, David; with a gang of them, in fact."

"That is so," said Ormsby. "And, as chairman of the executive committee, I shall have to take steps. We can't afford to bury you just yet, Kent."

"I think you needn't select the pal-

bearers yet a while," laughed the undaunted one; and then Miss Van Brock gave the signal and the "executive committee" adjourned to the drawing-room. Here the talk, already so deeply channelled in the groove of politics, ran easily to forecastings and predictions for another electoral year; and when Penelope began to yawn behind her fan, Ormsby took pity on her and the party broke up.

It was at the moment of leave-taking that Ellnor sought and found her chance to extract a promise from David Kent.

"I must have a word with you before you do what you say you are going to do," she whispered hurriedly. "Will you come to see me?"

"Certainly, if you wish it. But you mustn't let Loring's nervousness infect you. There is no danger."

"There is a danger," she insisted, "a much greater danger than the one Mr. Loring fears. Come as soon as you can, won't you?"

It was a new thing for her to plead with him, and he promised in an access of tumultuous hope reawakened by her changed attitude.

### CHAPTER XIX. DEEP-SEA SOUNDINGS.

"Oof! I feel as if I had been dipped in a warm bath of conspiracy and hung up to dry in the cold storage of nihilism! If you take me to any more meetings of your committee of safety, I shall be like the man without music in his soul—fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils."

Thus Penelope, after the breaking up of the Van Brock dinner party. Ellnor had elected to walk the few blocks intervening between Alameda square and Tejon avenue, and Ormsby had dismissed his chauffeur with the motor car.

They had reached the Tejon avenue apartment house, and to Ellnor's "Won't you come in?" Ormsby said: "It's pretty late, but I'll smoke a cigar on the porch, if you'll let me."

Penelope took the hammock, but she kept it only during the first lull of Ormsby's cigar. After her sister had gone in, Ellnor went back to the lapsed topic.

"I am rather concerned about Mr. Kent. You described him exactly; and—well, he is past the planning part and into the fighting part. Do you think he will take ordinary precautions?"

"I hope so, I'm sure," rejoined the amateur chairman. "As his business manager I am responsible for him."



"I suppose you have earned the right to say what you please," was the impassive reply.

after a fashion. I was glad to see Loring to-night—glad he has come back. Kent defers to him more than he does to any one else; and Loring is a solid, sober-minded sort."

"Yes," she agreed; "I was glad, too."

After that the talk languished, and the silence was broken only by the distant droning of an electric car, the fizz and clink of the arc light over the roadway, and the occasional dap of one of the great beetles darting hither and thither in the glare.

Ormsby was wondering if the time was come for the successful exploiting of an idea which had been growing on him steadily for weeks, not to say months.

It was becoming more and more evident to him that he was not advancing in the sentimental siege beyond the first parallel thrown up so skillfully on the last night of the westward journey. It was not that Ellnor was lacking in loyalty or in acquiescence; she scrupulously gave him both as an accepted auditor. But though he could not put his finger upon the precise thing said or done which marked the loosening of his hold, he knew he was receding rather than advancing.

Now to a man of expedients the interposition of an obstacle suggests only ways and means for overcoming it. Ormsby had certain clear-cut convictions touching the subjugation of women, and as his stout heart gave him resolution he lived up to them. When he spoke again it was of the matter which concerned him most deeply; and his plea was a gentle repetition of many others in the same strain.

"Ellnor, I have waited patiently for a long time, and I'll go on doing it, if that is what will come the nearest to pleasing you. But it would be a prodigious comfort if I might be counting the days or the weeks. Are you still finding it impossible to set the limit?"

She nodded slowly, and he took the next step like a man feeling his way in the dark.

"That is as large an answer as you have ever given me, I think. Is there any speakable reason?"

"You know the reason," she said, looking away from him.

"I am not sure that I do. Is it because the money-gods have been unpropitious—because these robber barons have looted your railroad?"

"No; that is only part of it—the smallest part."

"I hoped so; if you have too little, I have a good bit too much. But that corners it in a way to make me sorry. I am not keeping my promise to win what you weren't able to give me at first."

"Please don't put it that way. If there be any fault, it is mine. You have left nothing undone."

The man of expedients ran over his cards reflectively and decided that the moment for playing his long suit was full come.

"Your goodness of heart excuses me where I am to blame," he qualified. "I am coming to believe that I have defeated my own cause."

"By being too good to me?" she suggested.

"No; by running where I should have been content to walk; by shocking you with a promise, and so in a certain sense becoming your jailer. That is putting it rather clumsily, but isn't it true?"

"I had never thought of it in that light," she said, unresponsively.

"You wouldn't, naturally. But the fact remains. It has wrenched your point of view hopelessly aside, don't you think? I have seen it and felt it all along, but I haven't had the courage of my convictions."

"In what way?" she asked.

"In the only way the thing can be stood squarely upon its feet. It's hard—desperately hard, and hardest of all for a man of my peculiar build. I am no longer what you would call a young man, Ellnor, and I have never learned to turn back and begin all over again with any show of heartiness. They used to say of me in the yacht club that I'd gained a half-length in a race, I'd hold it if it took the sticks out of my boat."

"I know," she assented, absently.

"Well, it's the same way now. But for your sake—or rather for the sake of my love—I am going to turn back for once. You are free again, Ellnor. All I ask is that you will let me begin where I left off somewhere on the road between here and Boston last fall."

She sat with clasped hands looking steadily at the darkened windows of the opposite house, and he let her take her own time. When she spoke there was a thrill in her voice that he had never heard before.

"I don't deserve it—so much consideration, I mean," she said, and he made haste to spare her.

"Yes, you do; you deserve anything the best man in the world could do for you, and I'm a good bit short of that."

"But if I don't want you to go back?"

He had gained something—much more than he knew; and for a tremulous instant he was near to losing it again by a passionate retraction of all he had been saying. But the cool purpose came to his rescue in time.

"I should still insist on doing it. You gave me what you could, but I want more, and I am willing to do what is necessary to win it."

Again she said: "You are too good to me," and again he contradicted her.

"No; it is hardly a question of goodness; indeed, I am not sure that it escapes being selfish. But I am very much in earnest, and I am going to prove it. Three years ago you met a man whom you thought you could love—don't interrupt me, please. He was like some other man we know; he didn't have the courage of his convictions, lacking the few dollars which might have made things more nearly equal. May I go on?"

"I suppose you have earned the right to say what you please," was the impassive reply.

It was the old struggle in which they were so evenly matched; of the woman to preserve her poise; of the man to break it down. Another lover might have given up in despair, but Ormsby's strength lay in holding on in the face of all discouragements.

"I believe, as much as I believe anything in this world, that you were mistaken in regard to your feeling for the other man," he went on, calmly. "But I want you to be sure of that for yourself, and you can't be sure unless you are free to choose between us."

"Oh, don't!—you shouldn't say such things to me," she broke out; and then he knew he was gaining ground.

"Yes, I must. We have been stumbling around in the dark all these months, and I mean to be the lantern-bearer for once in a way. You know, and I know, and Kent is coming to know. That man is going to be a success, Ellnor; he has it in him, and he shouldn't lack the money-backing he may need. When he arrives—"

She turned on him quickly, and the blue-gray eyes were suspiciously bright.

"Please don't bury me alive," she begged.

He saw what he had done; that the nicely calculated purpose had carried straight and true to its mark; and for a moment the mixed motives, which are at the bottom of most human sayings and doings, surged in him like the sea at the vexed tide-line of an iron-bound coast. But it was the better Brooks Ormsby that struggled up out of the elemental conflict.

"Don't mistake me," he said. "I am neither better nor worse than such men, I fancy. My motives, such as they are, would probably come out to be purely selfish in the last analysis. I am proceeding on the theory that constraint breeds the desire for the thing it forbids; therefore I remove it. Also, it is a part of that theory that the successful David Kent will not appeal to you as the unspooled country lawyer did. No, I'm not going to spoil him; if I were, I shouldn't be telling you about it. But—may I be brutally frank?—the David Kent who will come successfully out of this political prize-

fight will not be the man you have idealized."

There was a muttering of thunder in the air, and the cool precursory breeze of a shower was sweeping through the tree-tops.

"Shall we go into the house?" she asked; and he took it as his dismissal.

### CHAPTER XX.

#### THE WINNING LOSER.

Editor Hildreth's prophecy concerning the probable attitude of the administration newspapers in the discussion of the oil field affair waited but a day for its fulfillment. On the Friday morning there appeared in the Capital Tribune, the Midland City Chronicle, the Range County Maverick and the Agri-cultura Ruralist able editorials exonerating the Lucka party, its policy and the executive, and heaping mountains of obloquy on the name of Duval. These editorials were so similar in tone, tenor and texture, as pointedly to suggest a common model—a coincidence which was not allowed to pass unremarked by Hildreth and other molders of public opinion on the opposite side of the political fence. But Hildreth did not pause at generalities. Two days after the Universal's triumph in the Belmont field, the Argus began to "hit it up" boldly toward the capitol, and two things came of it. The first was an attempt by some party or parties unknown to buy up a controlling interest in the Argus. The second was the waylaying of David Kent in the lobby of the Clarendon hotel by no less a personage than the Hon. Melton Melgs, attorney general of the state.

Kent had seen little of Melgs since the latter had turned him down in the quo warranto matter; and his guard went up quickly when the attorney general accosted him in the lobby of the hotel and asked for a private interview.

"I am very much occupied just now, Mr. Melgs," he murmured, "but if it is a matter of importance—"

"It is a matter of the greatest importance," was the smooth-tongued reply. "I am sure you will not regret it if you will give me a few moments, Mr. Kent."

Kent decided quickly. Being forewarned, there was nothing to fear.

"We will go up to my room, if you please," he said, leading the way to the elevator; and no other word was spoken until they were behind closed doors on the fourth floor.

"A prefatory remark may make my business with you seem a little less singular, Mr. Kent," Melgs began, when Kent had passed his cigar-case and the attorney general had apologized for a weak dispositive tract. "On wholly divergent lines and from wholly different motives we are both working toward the same end, I believe, and it has occurred to me that we might be of some assistance to each other."

Kent's rejoinder was a mute signal to the effect that he was attending.

"Some little time ago you came to me as the legal representative of the stockholders of the Trans-Western Railway company, and I did not find it possible at that time to meet your wishes in the matter of a quo warranto information questioning Judge MacFarlane's action and status. You will admit, I presume, that your demand was a little peremptory?"

"I admit nothing," said Kent, curtly. "But for the sake of expediting present matters—"

(To Be Continued.)

#### No Old Angel.

She is too young to understand much about the "life hereafter," but old enough to think she has grasped that problem thoroughly. For this reason she talks often and much about heaven. The other day she was observed to be revolving something in her mind for quite a quarter of an hour, and just as her mother was about to ask her what she was thinking about, the little girl said:

"Mother, is your grandmother dead?"

"Yes," answered the now thoroughly perplexed mother.

"Well, is she in heaven?" then propounded the youthful seeker after knowledge.

"I hope so," said the mother.

"Well, I am afraid not," replied the little one, "for I never saw a picture of an old angel."

And with an expression on her little face that showed she had solved another knotty question, the child returned to her play.—Philadelphia Press.

#### Grit of a King's Doctor.

A sturdy seventeenth century doctor who sometimes bluntnly prophesied the death of his patients and correctly, too, was the famous Dr. John Radcliffe, of whom Edmund Gosse writes in the January Harper's under the title, "A Doctor to Kings." Dr. Radcliffe was physician to William III., who loved him, until one day the doctor's grim candor was carried too far, and he informed the king, "Why, truly I would not have your two legs for your three kingdoms." The king banished him from court, and as the worthy doctor departed he predicted the day of his angry sovereign's death—a prediction promptly realized. He also quarrelled with Queen Anne, told her, "I am not your patient," and because she resented his independence declined to attend her on her death-bed.

#### Last to Throw Him.

Flora—So you know Mr. N. N. N., do you?

Lena—Indeed I do! I'm one of his best friends. I was the last one to throw him overboard when he lost all his money.—London Tit-Bits.

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New York now has an apartment house for the exclusive use of families in which there are many children. It ought to be in all fairness to be called The Roosevelt.

"The modern English novel reader insists on hearing about the rich or the great," says the Spectator. But a little realism among the rich, or a covert and ill-smelling attack on daily habit, religion or food will sell a good many copies.

A man who was given the privilege of conducting his own defense in a Boston court had to pay three separate fines for drunkenness, speeding and failure to take out a license. If he had not rested his case he would probably have been sent up for life.

London's West End tailors say men are going to wear vivid colors this winter, especially greens and chocolates. Shrimp pinks and tomato blends are also in favor, but the modest among males are putting all their color sense into underwear and masking it with the usual pepper-and-salt.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer is not quite sure of it, but is inclined to the belief that the eastern college sophomores who condemned a freshman to a diet of soft soap were more lenient and considerate than the sophs in a western college who threw the freshman down stairs and broke his skull.

Sir Thomas Lipton is thinking of challenging again for the America's cup. Of course our yatchmen will be put on their mettle and will not give up without a fight to the finish. But there is no one to whom Americans would so cheerfully surrender the cup as the prize of victory as to the gallant Sir Thomas.

New York city's pay roll amounts to \$57,068,553.13, paid to 60,948 employees. That is a bigger army than that of the United States, with everybody on it getting far more than the martial servants of Uncle Sam, since there are plenty of places paying from \$10,000 to \$15,000, or more than the salaries of a major general or lieutenant general.

About the liveliest industry in Russia just now is the trying of revolutionists. The courts in St. Petersburg and elsewhere are running overtime on these cases, and in the capital city alone 460 witnesses are to be examined. With so much time given to disposing of such offenders it is going to be difficult to plan a more liberal form of government.

The latest elixir of life, the vial of endless existence, which the post office department has been examining and has found to contain a little alcohol and oil of peppermint and a great deal of water is at any rate an improvement over old Ponce de Leon's. He put nothing but water in his famous discovery, and he was never found out.

Russia's finances are said to be constantly going into worse condition than they ever have been before. The London Times declares that the gold reserve of Russia is \$200,000,000 short, the last loan has been swallowed up and the condition of the treasury is much worse than it was two years ago. Such reports are not calculated to aid in securing much further relief in the way of large loans from European countries or the United States.

Dr. Forbes Winslow, an alienist of London, England, has been quoted as saying that before long there will be more lunatics in the world than sane people. He has been misquoted, of course. What he said was that if insanity continues to increase at the rate shown by statistics the insane will some time outnumber the sane. As a matter of course, if the percentage of the insane goes on increasing it is only a question of time when not only a majority of the people but all of them will become insane. It all depends on the "if." We need not despair.

The English can't be accused of dumping when they can sell us one of the only two copies of the 62-leaved 1,631 edition of "The Passionate Pilgrim" for \$10,000. Eighty dollars a page is more than this trifle would probably have brought in a home market.

Ristori is dead at the age of 84. This great actress had the genius to reach the level of the legitimate and the classic. Problem plays were not in her line. "Medea," "Lady Macbeth," and characters of that type were good enough for her.

# Money and Educational Test for Immigrants

By JOHN MITCHELL,  
President of United Mine Workers of America.



Immigration should be restricted for the protection of American labor as it is to-day. The men who are now employed in our mines and factories should be safeguarded against new arrivals who are willing to step into their places for lower wages. This seems to be one of the important reasons for a reform in this branch of our national policy.

I believe that the educational qualifications for the admission of the immigrant should be raised. He should be able to read and write his native language reasonably well. Such a restriction would give us a better class of immigrants than we get now, and a class less likely to swell the ranks of too-cheap labor.

Besides demanding this educational qualification we ought to require of these immigrants that they bring money enough to transport them to whatever section of the country offers the greatest advantages to them. I believe that a man landing on our shores should be able to follow the trade that he was engaged in at home, or turn his energies in any other direction that he may naturally desire. Many immigrants would adopt this course if they had enough money to wait for an opening or to pay their way to a point where they might find employment in their particular line. But so many land with just enough in their pockets to get them through the large office, that they are forced to take the first job which they can find. This is often some other man's job, and the immigrant gets it because he is willing to do the same work for lower wages.

The requirement that the immigrant bring more money with him will aid, too, in the distribution of immigrants throughout the country and prevent centralization in the vicinity of the landing points.

# Don't Be a Food Faddist

By G. ELLIOT FLINT,  
Author of "Power and Health Through Progressive Exercise."

Dietetic experts, who call themselves scientists, eat and drink scientifically; that is to say, having discovered the exact proportions of water and of the various food elements they require, they consume neither more nor less than these proportions. Thus they put science before nature. When they rise from the table hungry they boast of having suppressed their animal instincts. Though their diet regime, by creating an unnatural or small appetite, causes them to lose flesh, impoverishes their blood and gives them an unhealthy appearance, yet do they think it has discovered to them the secret of perfect health and longevity. Instead of drinking when they are thirsty, and eating as much variety of plain food as they want, which would be natural, they must needs drink so much water so many minutes before and after eating, whether they are thirsty or not, and consume so many grains of proteids, carbohydrates and fat at certain intervals, irrespective of their degree of hunger.

Is it wonderful, therefore, that dietists die out a miserable physical existence before they die prematurely, victims of their science?

The fact is that the more natural and the less scientific we are in our personal habits the healthier we are likely to be. Animals, with only nature to guide them, suffer from their stomachs far less than we do. They eat and drink what they like until they are satisfied.

Science is not seldom inimical to health. Artificially heated houses have made us peculiarly susceptible to "colds." Mechanical inventions and improved facilities of transportation have, by reducing too much our physical labor, diminished our powers of resistance. And now science, to usurp further the safe guidance of nature, would prescribe the kind and amount of our food. The handmaiden would be mistress. Yet nature holds her own, for her votaries are still physically superior to those of science.

The dietetic faddists so greatly weaken their stomachs that soon they cannot digest a natural amount and variety of their proper food. Russell H. Chittenden, who experimented extensively on himself and on others to discover the minimum quantity of nourishment one could live on, discovered also that neither he nor his subjects could return, without great difficulty, to their former diet, which was the natural one. And to-day Chittenden lives on an unnatural diet which he has scientifically acquired; and he confidently believes that he has thus added years to his life. He assumes that science is superior to nature, which it is not.

Common sense, and not science, in our eating and drinking is all that is required. And it is certainly not common sense to suppress natural appetite and to ignore natural desires by eating deficient quantities of unnatural foods which we naturally abhor, and by drinking between meals when we are not thirsty; and not drinking at meals when we are thirsty; all which science would teach us. Science has an important place, but it is not the place of nature.

# How New York is Different

By T. C. MCGILL.

In the expenditure of money New York is as different from any other city on the continent, as a gold piece is different from Chinese money in a Fifth Avenue hotel.

A man of the name of C. M. Pike has made a dream come true by making it possible for any New Yorker who can afford the price to have a telephone in his house that will furnish music to him at all hours. In order to demonstrate the feasibility of the scheme he has spent \$60,000 for an exhibition of his music machine on Broadway.

In any other town, if you want a man to come around and white-wash the fence, he will charge you not more than a dollar, and if you send to your hardware dealer for some one to fix up the stove, the dealer will have the work done for you without charge. In New York if you want anything of this kind done, you can't get a workman into your house without paying two or three dollars.

Roses are bringing eight dollars a dozen, and are selling rapidly. One hat store sold \$3,500 worth of derby hats one recent Saturday, and it is a common sight in the cafes uptown to see men drinking 80-cent brandy and smoking 40-cent cigars.

# TRUSTS UNIVERSAL.

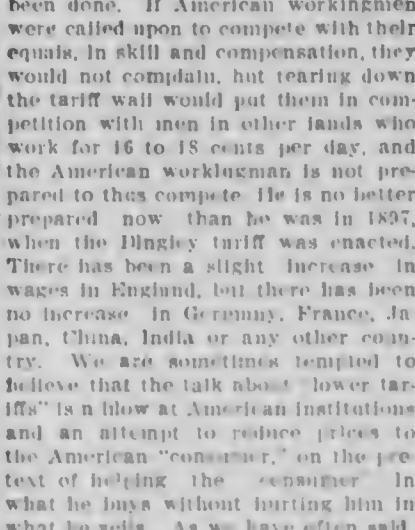
IN EUROPE AS WELL AS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Remove the Tariff on Trust Products and the Leading American Trusts Would Supply the American Market from Their Manufactories Abroad.

Nearly every great American manufacturing trust has branches and factories in foreign countries. The tariff clippers may not have considered this fact. If the duty were removed from all trust-made goods, as suggested by Gov. Cummins at Minneapolis four years ago, and by William J. Bryan a few days ago, the result would be the closing of the American factories operated by the trusts and the enlargement of their own foreign factories. And the goods for the American market being then duty free, would be manufactured by the American trusts in their factories where labor is cheaper. The American people would simply have their big mills and factories closed and thousands of Americans thrown out of employment, and the trusts would be in the saddle, making barrels of money in their factories operated by cheap labor in other lands.

Sometimes we think many people refuse to consider these tariff propositions as relating to business and only consider them as relating to politics. The protective tariff is for the purpose of enabling Americans to do their own work and supply their own wants. The politicians who talk in favor of tariff changes "to meet changed conditions" evidently do not fully know what they are talking about. The only "changed condition" which could justify tariff reduction would be the increase of wages abroad to correspond with American wages, and that has not been done. If American workmen were called upon to compete with their equals, in skill and compensation, they would not complain, but tearing down the tariff wall would put them in competition with men in other lands who work for 16 to 18 cents per day, and the American workman is not prepared to then compete. He is no better prepared now than he was in 1897, when the Dingley tariff was enacted. There has been a slight increase in wages in England, but there has been no increase in Germany, France, Japan, China, India or any other country. We are sometimes tempted to believe that the talk about "lower tariffs" is a blow at American institutions and an attempt to reduce prices to the American "consumer," on the pretext of helping the consumer. In what he buys without hurting him in what he sells. As we have often said, the tariff was invented to make and keep America prosperous. That end is now accomplished. Then why destroy or even partially destroy the tariff? As Mark Hanna said, "Why not let well enough alone? Why not stand pat?" Why not tell the politicians and office seekers they can have the office if they will keep their mouths shut on this great business question?—Des Moines Capital.

## Blind Leading the Blind.



Republican Party and the Farmer. In 1862 Lincoln signed a free homes bill which has added millions to the west's farming population. In 1892 Roosevelt put his signature to a national irrigation act which will place other millions of farmers in the new empire which it will create in the arid region. Its its protective tariff acts the Republican party has put the United States in the lead of all the nations in the extent and variety of its industrial activities, and has created a home market which has advanced the price of everything that the farmer has to sell, has increased the value of his land and all other sorts of property belonging to him, has reduced the cost of the things which the farmer has to buy, and has made an addition to his comforts and to his general prosperity and social influence undreamed of in the years preceding the foundation of the Republican party.

In the Republican scheme in which the nation has been developed there has been no forgotten man, white, black, red or brown, low or high, and there has been no neglected calling. In a direct and emphatic degree the American farmer has reason to be grateful for the work which has been done for him by the Republican party.—Leads' Weekly.

Straight Protectionism. "We are opposed to any change whatever which would undermine the cardinal principle of the Republican party—protection to American manufactures and labor."—From the platform of the New Hampshire Republicans, adopted in state convention at Concord, September 18, 1906.

Straightforward and simple. All protectionists unite on it. When protectionists unite success is assured. It is only when they quarrel among themselves that defeat is possible. Two days later the following was adopted by the Connecticut Republican state convention at New Haven: "We stand unequivocally for a protective tariff, and we feel that the phenomenal industrial prosperity which we are now enjoying is not to be lightly jeopardized, for it would be to the last degree foolish to secure here and there a small benefit at the cost of general business depression."

Equally straightforward and simple; equally sound and sensible. In neither of these tariff planks can be found any evidence of what Judge Taft in his 18th speech said he had discovered—"a growing sentiment" in favor of tariff disturbance and business instability.

Must Show Need of Change. It would, of course, be too sweeping to say that tariffs cannot and never do affect trusts. No protectionist avers that a schedule can never be wisely high. What they do claim is that the noise made by howling free traders is no evidence that a tariff needs revising. We have never had a Republican congress that would not revise the tariff. If accurate information and impartial investigation showed that it was needed,—Lebanon (N. H.) Free Press.—Davenport Times.

# HARM IN TARIFF CHANGES.

Experience Has Proved It Means Business Demoralization.

As Mr. Roosevelt seems to recognize distinctly in his letter to Congressman Watson, tariff revision is not a simple question of readjusting this or that particular rate or schedule, as economic conditions change. Nobody would oppose this or that reasonable and harmless readjustment if it could be attained without exciting universal and disastrous perturbation. Unfortunately, hitherto in the history of tariff enactment it has proved impracticable to enact two or three amendments agreed upon beforehand without consenting to innumerable others, some, possibly, innocuous, many mischievous in a high degree. That is why the prospect of any tariff revision inevitably unsettles prices, alarms capital, postpones contracts and paralyzes production. It is the limitless uncertainty that stops the wheels of business. It is, of course, possible in theory to conceive of a tariff revision strictly confined to two or three items which might have no dislocating influence on the nation's industrial machinery. If, for instance, it were practicable for the president to announce that, in his opinion, two or three changes in the Dingley tariff should be made, but that if a bill to that effect should contain any other changes than those specified it would be vetoed by him, not a ripple would be witnessed on the smooth current of the national prosperity. Such a dictatorial announcement, however, would be resented bitterly by the federal legislature, and in practice, therefore, might be out of the question. We infer that, as things are now, and as long as our prosperity endures, President Roosevelt is a stand-patter.—Harper's Weekly.

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TELL THE OTHER BOYS.

Words of a Victim of the Terrible Cigarette Habit.

One of the most terrible warnings against cigarette smoking was given not long ago by a boy who died in great agony. Almost his last words were: "Let any boy who smokes cigarettes look at me now and know how much I have suffered, and he will never put another into his mouth." He was a bright boy, an exquisite singer, and had many friends. He lived with his grandmother and worked in a chandelier factory.

Here is his story as he told it to his nurse. He confessed that his trouble had originated from cigarette smoking. Some days he said he smoked 20 cigarettes. At first he kept his grandmother in ignorance of his indulgence. As he continued to smoke the appetite grew upon him with such force that he could not break it off, and it began to affect his constitution.

"Why," I asked him, "did you not stop when you saw to what it was bringing you?"

"Oh, I could not," he replied. "If I could not get cigarettes to smoke I almost went wild. I could think of nothing else. That my grandmother might not suspect me, I would work extra hours instead of spending my regular wages for cigarettes. For months I kept up this excess, although I knew it was killing me. Then I seemed to fall to pieces all at once. His disease took the form of dropsy in the legs, and was very painful.

During all his sufferings he never forgot what had brought him to this terrible condition. He kept asking his nurse to warn all boys against their use. A few days before he died he called her to his bedside and said he thought he had not lived in vain if only those boys who are still alive would profit by his sufferings and death.

There is no other form of tobacco so dangerous as cigarette, because the nicotine in the smoke is not absorbed in the lungs tobacco is smoked clear up to the end, but is often filtered and undiluted into the lungs. It was not the poison in the paper, but the poison of the tobacco which killed Samuel Kincaid and is ruining the health of thousands of other poor-faced boys.—Sunset School Herald.

## A Beer Heart.

About the most physical healthiest "beer heart" recorded because it is ascribed by most physicians to a long and imbibing of beer. It is not possible in observation to find a man, a result of drinking other alcoholic liquors. Some anatomists that have been made show an enlarged heart, but no disease to account for it. "The answer probably is," said a doctor who was asked for an explanation, "but who has not had any case under his notice, that the carbohydrates in the beer are responsible. Of course, the same carbohydrates are to be found in the Irish potato, but very few of us eat more potatoes than the system needs and can assimilate."

## No Saloons, No Jail.

Iceland, about half the size of Missouri, has "no jail, no penitentiaries, there is no court and only one policeman. Not a drop of alcoholic liquor is made on the island, and its 78,000 people are total abstainers since they will not permit any liquor to be imported. There is not an illiterate on the island, not a child ten years old unable to read, the system of public schools being perfect. There are special seminaries and colleges, several good newspapers, and a printing establishment which every year publishes a number of excellent books on various lines." Such is the report brought by northern travelers of this incomparable and ideal land.

## A Pathetic Scene.

A woman entered a bar-room, and advanced quietly to her husband, who sat drinking with three other men. She placed a covered dish on the table and said "Thinkin' ye'd be too busy to come home to supper, Jack, I've fetched it to you here." And she departed. The man laughed awkwardly. He invited his friends to share the meal with him. Then he removed the cover from the dish. The dish was empty. It contained only a slip of paper that said: "I hope you will enjoy your supper. It is the same your wife and children have at home."

## His Reason.

"Halloa, Bill, how precious white you look this morning!" exclaimed a faceless caddy, addressing a brother whip who had recently signed the pledge. "Why, whatever made you go and turn yourself into a water-butt?" "Cause I knowed I should be the better able to hold the reins!" was the curt but conclusive reply.—Tit-Bits.

## "Ruin," a New Drink.

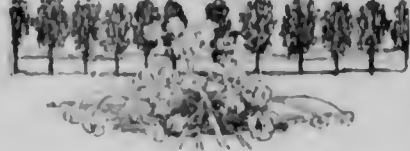
A new drink in New York is called "ruin." The recipe came from Marcheck sailors. Its basis is rum and its result looks toward manslaughter. Some people take pleasure in a thing of this kind.—Minneapolis Journal.

## And They Like the Wet Best.

The liquor dealers of Missouri are getting a great deal of comfort today out of the following philosophy: "It is noticed that a 'dry' period is always succeeded by a 'wet' "



## HORTICULTURE



### SCION AND STOCK.

The Relation of the One to the Other in Producing Fruit.

Everybody knows that when a scion is inserted in a tree the fruit which it produces is that of the scion and not of the stock. There have always been some who believed, on general principles, that the stock had some influence on the fruit, even if it could not be perceived. An imperceptible influence is hardly worth inquiring into, but some study has been given by competent observers, whose conclusion is that the root systems of some stocks were better purveyors of nutriment than others, so that scions grafted into them might produce more or larger fruit than when grafted into other stocks with which equally good unions were made. But the curiosity of modern investigators is insatiable, and some people have been trying to find out how it is that a quince root, for example, will produce a pear, or an almond root a plum. Some have thought that it was the leaves which did the trick, which was a rather natural theory, because the sap is digested and the nutriment assimilated in the leaves. To determine this point, says an exchange, scions of the yellow transparent apple were inserted into branches of the wild crab. After fruit sprang were formed all leaves were removed from the graft and none allowed to form during the season, so that all of the sap was elaborated by the leaves of the wild crab. At the same time an other scion of the same yellow transparent tree was inserted into a twig of the same branch and allowed to form its own leaves. Both of these grafts bore fruit this season, and the general verdict is that no difference either in size, color or flavor can be detected. In both instances the fruit is clearly yellow transparent. This experiment would seem to indicate that it makes no difference from whence the sap comes, the fruit will remain true to its kind.

### BORERS AND SUN SCALD.

Suggestions for the Setting Out of Shade Trees.

In my experience the borer and sun scald are the greatest obstacles to the growing of shade trees. I have found it to be a good plan to coat the trees with some kind of paint soon after planting the trees. In planting it is well to remove quite a large portion of the top part, to enable the tree to withstand the loss of a part of its roots when it is taken out of the ground. In digging up trees a very large portion of the ends of the roots is left in the ground. The roots so left contain wood-borers and feeding hairs in large numbers. As the root takes its food through these root hairs, it is evident that when the tree is placed in new ground it is very deficient in ability to take in food and moisture enough to supply a large top. In setting out trees, do not put them close together. If they are on lawns, I think that 60 or 80 feet is close enough, and for the street 40 or 50 feet. Trimming is necessary to get a more dense shade and better shape.

### TO SAVE ARM STRAIN.

Handy Shoulder Harness to Help Carry Heavy Baskets.

A great deal of unnecessary arm strain can be avoided by using the device shown in the cut. A broad leather strap has two snaphooks stitched in at either end, the whole just long enough to go about the shoulders and snap into the handles of any basket or box that it may be desired to carry with apples, potatoes or other articles. You will be surprised to see how easily the shoulders will carry a burden that would make the arms ache. Besides, says Farm Journal, the arms can help the shoulders in this case.



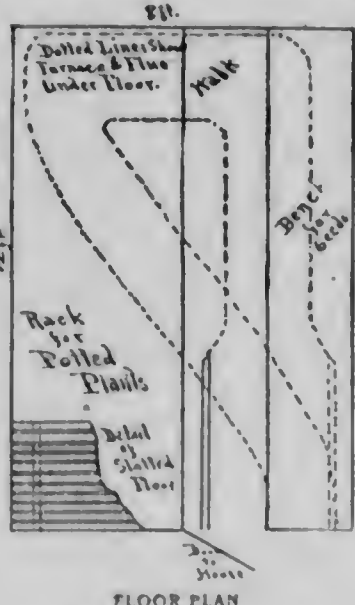
The Handy Basket Support.

Red Raspberries.—In this locality the red raspberry does better than the black, says a Madison county (Ill.) farmer. There are plantations around here, planted on prairie soils, and they have been in existence for more than 12 years. Anthracnose affects the black raspberry, but I do not hear of it on the red. The two things needed for success on the raspberry plantations are good culture and rich soil.

## A MODEL GREENHOUSE.

Cheap, Convenient of Access and a Good Thing for Winter Months.

Recently, says Farmers' Voice, we published a valuable article from our New York correspondent, Mr. L. E. Keyser, on the "Farmer's Greenhouse." In a general way there is little doubt that a greenhouse may be made a profitable feature of the farm for the forcing of winter vegetables and flowers either for home or market, for the testing of seeds and for

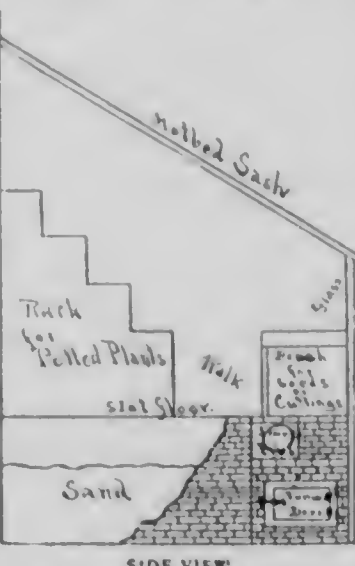


FLOOR PLAN

starting plants for early transportation in the spring. It must be remembered, however, that as it does not pay to market with one egg, so the greenhouse should be given thorough attention.

The ideal location for such a greenhouse as is here suggested and which has been found successful, is the southeast angle of the dwelling. The next best would be the south or east side, with double wall, or glass on the weather side. Each will adapt his plans to his needs and opportunities, using what building sense, garden sense and common sense he may possess.

These general directions are recommended. Excavate the earth in the required location in a space of six by 12 feet long way, east and west) within two feet of the cellar floor. Make two openings in the cellar wall, one 14 inches square, four inches above the pit floor and one foot from the outside wall of the basement and another circular opening eight inches in diameter at the most convenient point on the same wall and about six



SIDE VIEW

inches from the basement ceiling. Fit an iron furnace door frame into the large opening and a circular metal flange into the smaller one. The door, frame, hinges and latch can be bought for about four dollars.

Now build a brick furnace in the pit (with walls four inches thick) three feet long, 14 inches wide and 14 inches high, inside measure, one end fitted to the door frame opening. From the opposite end extend nearly to the farther end of the pit, gradually reducing the size to eight inches square inside measure; carry on a curve partly across the end of the pit and back to the circular opening in the wall to which an eight-inch stove pipe is to make connection with a convenient chimney in the basement.

Build a wall on the exposed side of the furnace from the bottom of the pit, the top of the wall to be seven feet above the basement floor. This may be of stone, brick, or wood. If of wood, it should be double and packed with dry sawdust and banked up with earth on the outside. The pit should then be filled with sand covering the furnace about six inches. About a foot above the sand build a floor, made of strong slats set on edge with inch spacers. The end walls may be of glass or solid, and if made double will save fuel. The south side should be of glass resting on the foundation wall which comes up to about the top of the seed bench. The roof can be made of ordinary lath bed rath procured from any mill. The cost of heating this house will be less than half that of an exposed or detached house and take less than one-fourth the time to look after. A door should open into the passageway from the dwelling.

A bench waist high on the south side holding earth can be used for starting seeds; on the north side tiers of shelves are arranged to support potted plants or boxes. A passage way is between. Pans containing water are placed below the floor and the sand also kept wet. When a fire is made in the furnace the room is filled with moist air, kept at the proper temperature, and thus an ideal climate for the rapid growing of plants is afforded.

## THE LORD'S SUPPER

Sunday School Lesson for Nov. 4, 1906

Specially Prepared for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Matt. 26:17-30. Memory Verses, 26 and 27. GOLDEN TEXT.—"This do in remembrance of me."—1 Cor. 11:24.

TIME.—Thursday evening, April 6, A. D. 30. Five days after our last lesson, and two days after the previous lessons of this quarter.

PLACE.—An upper room in Jerusalem. Comment and Suggestive Thought.

V. 17. "First day of . . . unleavened bread." The feast of unleavened bread, lasting for seven days, began immediately after the Feast of the Passover, which was celebrated one day. During these eight days the only bread eaten by Jews was that which was made without the use of yeast (leaven).

V. 18. "To such a man." The original word indicates that the speaker knew. "The Master said." The man was a disciple of Jesus. "My time is at hand." "The time for the culmination of my sufferings on earth."

V. 19. "Disciples." Peter and John. "As Jesus had appointed them." They went to the city, recognized the man by his carrying a pitcher of water (Mark), and followed him home, where they were shown to his guest-chamber, an upper room furnished with table, couches and cushions, prepared by ceremonial cleansing for the celebration of the sacred feast. "Made ready the passover." Between three and five o'clock they took the lamb to the temple, where it was slain in the presence of a priest.

V. 20. "When the even was come." Before sunset, which at that time of the year would occur about six o'clock. "Sat down." Reclined on couches, according to the custom which Jews had copied from the Romans.

V. 21. "As they did eat." During the eating of the Paschal feast. "Verily." What he is about to say is of importance. "One of you shall betray me." Those were the words of Jesus, who was sorely "troubled in spirit."

V. 22. "Exceeding sorrowful." The disciples' sorrow was twofold. Their Master was to be betrayed to the enemies who sought his life, and one of their number was the traitor. "Is it I?" How much better this question than "Is it he?"

V. 23. "He that dipeth . . . shall betray me." This did not point out the traitor, since all dipped into the same dish, but it emphasized the fact, so terrible to the mind of an Oriental, that the betrayal would be especially heinous because it was the act of one who had eaten with him whom he betrayed.

V. 24. "Goeth . . . as it is written." That Christ would give his life for men was predetermined by the counsel of God (Acts 2:23). It had been prophesied by Old Testament writers (Isa. 53; Jer. 31), but that did not lessen the guilt of the free agents who betrayed and crucified him. A proverbial expression pointing to a most terrible destiny.

V. 25. "Judas answered." Judas was moved to repeat the question which the others had just asked: "Is it I?" "Thou hast said." The common formula of assent, equivalent to "You have stated the truth."

V. 26. "As they were eating." The Passover Feast usually continued for several hours. There was time for free conversation. "Jesus took bread." "Blessed it." He asked God's blessing upon it, or, according to Luke, gave thanks. "This is my body." This represents my body.

V. 27. "The cup." The third or fourth cup of the Passover service. "Gave thanks." From this the name Eucharist, meaning thanksgiving, is applied to the sacrament. "Drink ye all of it." Jesus wishes all those who love him to partake of this sacrament and participate in the blessing it symbolizes.

V. 28. "This is my blood." Let this represent my blood. "For many." For all who will accept him as their Savior. "For the remission of sins." One who truly takes Jesus to his heart is delivered from the power of sin; his life is made clean and pure.

V. 29. "Not drink henceforth." This was his last meal with his disciples before he was crucified. "Drink it new." Will drink with you a new kind of wine, at a new kind of supper—even the marriage supper of the Lamb (Rev. 19:7-9).

V. 30. "Sing a hymn." Doubtless they chanted together the concluding portion of the Hallel (Ps. 118).

### Practical Points.

V. 17. The heaven of sin must be cast from the human heart in order that the soul may keep the feast of God.—1 Cor. 5:7, 8.

V. 18. Let us rejoice to yield all we have and are to the service of Jesus.—Rom. 12:1.

V. 21. Jesus is daily wounded by his professed friends.—Zech. 13:6; Heb. 6:6.

V. 22. Self-distrust is becoming to the best of men, since only God's grace keeps him from foulest sin.—Ps. 139:23.

V. 23. In the eyes of God and men treachery is one of the blackest sins.—Ps. 41:9.

V. 26. The common things of daily life are used to teach us of Christ, so that we may be constantly reminded of him.—John 6:48; 7:27; 8:12.

### Uninteresting.

"You say it was not an interesting oration?" "Not very interesting. The crowd was so orderly and did so very little cheering that you could hear every word of the speech."

## WEAPONS OF CUBA'S ARMY

THROWN INTO THE SEA BY THOUSANDS

Following Taft's Orders—From Battalion of Old Moro Rifles and Carbines Thrown Into Bay.

Havana, Oct. 25.—The statement made by Secretary of War Taft on the eve of his departure from Cuba that he would put all the arms surrendered by the insurgents where they would do no further harm was verified when a company of the Cuban artillery spent the afternoon throwing these weapons into the sea from the outer bastion of Moro Castle. Thousands of rifles and carbines were sunk in 30 fathoms of water.

Some news continues in Puerto Principe and Santa Clara, where small bands are committing minor depredations. The residents of Holguin requested protection against a considerable body of ex-rebels and a battalion of the 11th infantry reached Holguin in the afternoon.

The mayor of Aguacate, province of Havana, who was ousted from office, was restored to his position, and organized an armed escort of 25 men, alleging that he feared an attack by the moderates. Gov. Magoon ordered Gov. Nunez to compel the mayor to surrender the arms and to bring the weapons to Havana.

In consequence of complaints from various garrisons in Santa Clara province, that the troops are compelled to remain under canvas in default of regular quarters, Brig. Gen. Bell started on a tour of inspection to secure permanent quarters for the soldiers wherever such a step is practicable.

Ex-President Palma is now in Matanzas preparing a manifesto, which will cover the events of his administration.

### MORE SOLDIERS

Sent Against the Utes, Who Refuse to Return to Utah.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 25.—Another detachment of 400 United States cavalrymen have been ordered to intercept the runaway Pie Indians in Wyoming. So urgent is the order that many of the men will be carried in box cars and cattle cars, because the Northwestern railroad could not get enough passenger coaches to Ft. Meade in time to send the troops.

With the two detachments of the Tenth cavalry which have been sent from Ft. Robinson, Neb., there are nearly 1,000 soldiers now out after the Utes.

Telegrams were received that Capt. Johnson who is in command of the first detachment, has paid a visit to the ranches and that he did not succeed in getting them to surrender. On the other hand, the Utes told Capt. Johnson that they would all the fighting before they would return to Utah.

Writing To Sell To Uncle Sam.

St. Louis, Oct. 25.—"If the government believes that it can manage our railroad better than we can," said George J. Gould, after his arrival in St. Louis, "and it wishes to operate them, I have no objection to selling the properties. I would sell to the government as willingly as to an individual or company, were the lines to be disposed of, although ours are good properties, and are not on the market. This is how I feel, as a railroad man, in regard to the public ownership of railroads. But as a private citizen, I am opposed to the public ownership suggestion."

### Threatened To Blow Up Train.

Chicago, Oct. 25.—Threatened by an anonymous letter writer with the blowing up of one of its passenger trains unless it paid over \$5,000, the Lake Shore road ran a "dummy" train with armed men out of Chicago, and at a point in Indiana designated by the bandit the train was stopped. No one was found in the neighborhood. Three posses are searching the Indiana marshes in the vicinity of Pine, Miller and Acton. Two employees of the Aetna powder works have been arrested because of the finding in their room of a bottle of nitroglycerine.

### Immigration Figures Large.

Washington, Oct. 25.—"The total immigration to the United States may reach 1,400,000 people this year," said Secretary Metcalf, of the department of commerce and labor, as he left the white house after a brief talk with the president. The secretary has just returned to New York, where he investigated conditions at the Ellis island immigration station.

### Roosevelt Joins G. A. R.

Washington, Oct. 25.—President Roosevelt was mustered in as an honorary member of the Associate Society of Parnassus Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Mt. Vernon, N. Y. The ceremony took place in the cabinet room of the executive offices and was conducted by Gen. Horace Porter. The president made a few remarks of a patriotic character.

### Victim of Paralysis.

Lansing, Mich., Oct. 25.—Wm. T. Jennings, 61, consulting engineer of Toronto, died at the residence of Manager Elliott, of the Michigan United railways. Mr. Jennings came from South Bend, Ind., to inspect the system lines and was stricken with paralysis.

### Lodging House Fire.

Kansas City, Oct. 25.—In a fire in a lodging house in the Riverview district of Kansas City, Kan., which was destroyed by fire, 20 persons are missing and several are believed to have perished.

1855

## Berea College

1906-7

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THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

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Choice of Studies is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

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NORMAL, three and four-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade. Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

### Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

### Planning for a Year of School.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough roomrent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

ADVANCE PAYMENT, for school fees, board and furnished room, for fall term, 14 weeks, (Incidental Fee \$5.00; dollar deposit to be returned at end of term) \$30.00.

Those who do not pay all in advance must pay as follows: Incidental Fee (no refunding) and roomrent for term, board for five weeks in advance, making, with dollar deposit: Payment for first day, \$18.35; 35th day, \$6.75; 70th day, \$5.40.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

The best time to come to Berea, and the most favorable time to study, is in the fall.

It is important to come the first day, September 12, and stay till the end, December 19.

For further information and friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,

BEREA, KENTUCKY.

## Madison County Roller Mills

Manufacturers Fancy Roller Flour

Corn Meal Ship Stuffs Crushed Corn, Etc.

Our "GOLD DUST" Roller Flour will be

hard to beat

"PRIDE OF MADISON" is another Excellent Flour

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## THE HOME

### For Nervousness.

For nervous prostration or sleeplessness, nothing is better in the way of food than onions. If eaten very frequently they will tone up the system. The man or woman who cannot sleep is recommended to eat a big Bermuda onion before retiring. Boiled onions may be partaken of every other day to clear and whiten a complexion. It will not be long before the effect is shown.

### A List of Foods Easiest of Digestion.

Mustard, pepper, and spices tickle the glands of the stomach and make them work. Consequently they produce an abundant supply of digestive juices. They also stir up the liver, a necessary function in the case of people who live sedentary lives. The fact is the less craving you have for spices the stronger are your digestive organs.

Roast meat is more digestible than boiled. Eggs very slightly cooked and dairy products are more digestible than white meats. Succulent vegetables are most digestible. New bread is heavier than stale bread.

The more readily an aliment is dissolved by the juices of the stomach the easier its digestion. Add to these facts the remark of Dalton, "Cheese contains the nutritious elements of the milk in condensed but somewhat indigestible form."

Of the vegetable tribe, lentils, beans, and peas are the most nourishing. Fruit, when perfectly ripe, is the most easy of digestion, because the juice of fruit consists of pure grape sugar (glucose) and water, and it is in the form of grape sugar that all starchy food is finally absorbed into the system. It may be said that the starch of the fruit, having been already changed into glucose by the process of ripening, requires no digestion after it is eaten by man, inasmuch as it is already in the state in which this element of nutrition is immediately absorbed into the system.

## THE SCHOOL

### Practical Arithmetic for the Rural Schools.

By PROF. CHARLES D. LEWIS.

#### SQUARE AND CUBE ROOT.

Almost any text gives a good explanation of these subjects.

The factoring method should be used frequently as it shows clearly just what a root is, one of the two or more equal factors of a number. But two steps are required in this process: first, the separation of the number into its factors, second the separation of these factors into two equal groups, i.e. groups having the same factors.

In the geometrical solution always keep the figures in mind. Remember the following points as the solution is carried out:—

1st. The largest root in the highest period gives one side of the basic square around which the remainder must be built.

2nd. The additions must be made equally to both sides of the basic square, i.e. to a line twice as long as one of its sides, hence the statement in the rule, "double the root found."

3d. Finding the width of the addition is just the same as the problem, how wide a strip of a given length can be formed out of a given area? That is the additions can be as wide as the number of square units required to make a unit of width is contained in the remainder, leaving always a remainder large enough to fill in the corner square.

4th. The wider the additions the larger must be the remainder for the corner square. No difficulty should be experienced in finding decimal roots. When the remainder becomes less than the length of the two sides to which additions are being made, it will not be contained units of times, but tenths, hundredths, etc.

By finding squares of various decimals, prove that the decimal orders in the power will be twice the number in the root.

Always require great care in statement, analysis and construction of the figure.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## THE FARM

### Need of a National Forest Reserve in Our Mountains.

Valuable timber for building purposes, to put the question in the form of dollars and cents, is rapidly disappearing from the East, and if reservations are not established in the near future most of the lumber for this section of the country will have to be imported from the West. It is in the East also that the water power furnished by rivers is most widely used in manufactures. As forests act as storage reservoirs their destruction will greatly diminish the value of mill streams, permitting dangerous freshets in the spring and extremely low water in times of drought. For this reason the protection of many millions of dollars worth of manufacturing enterprises depends upon the preservation of the wooded region in this thickly settled region east of the Mississippi.

The need of establishing a national forest reserve in the Southern Appalachians has recently been investigated with great care by the Department of Agriculture. This region contains the highest peaks and largest mountain masses east of the Rockies. No such lofty mountains are covered with hardwood forests in all North America. Upon these mountains descend the heaviest rainfall of the United States, except that of the North Pacific coast. It is often of extreme violence, as much as eight inches falling in 11 hours, 31 inches in one month, and 105 inches in a year. The tree roots, mosses underbrush and plants break the fall of rain drops, draw them into little reservoirs and give them out months later in the form of springs. Without the protection of forests the rain would tear up the soil and rush into the rivers where it would cause great freshets. In the season of drought even large streams would entirely dry up.

The soil, once denuded of its forests and swept by heavy rains, rapidly loses first its humus and then its rich upper strata, and finally is washed in enormous volume into the streams, to bury such of the fertile lowlands as are not eroded by the floods, to obstruct the rivers, and to fill up the bottoms on the coast. More good soil is now washed from these cleared mountain-side fields during a single heavy rain than during centuries under forest cover.

The rivers which originate in the southern Appalachians flow into or along the edges of every state from Ohio to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. Along their courses are agricultural, water power and navigation interests, whose preservation is absolutely essential to the well being of the nation.

The regulation of the flow of these rivers can be accomplished only by the conservation of the forests.

These are the heaviest and most beautiful hardwood forests of the continent. They contain many species of the first commercial value and furnish important supplies which cannot be obtained from any other region.

For economic reasons the preservation of these forests is imperative. Their existence in good condition is essential to the prosperity of the lowlands through which waters run. Maintained in productive condition they will supply indispensable materials which must fall without them. Their management, under practical and conservative forestry will sustain and increase the resources of this region and of the nation at large, will serve as an invaluable object lesson in the advantages and practicability of forest preservation by use, and will soon be self-supporting from the sale of timber.

The agricultural resources of the southern Appalachian region must be protected and preserved. To that end the preservation of the forests is an indispensable condition which will lead not to the reduction but to the increase of the yield of agricultural products.

The floods in these mountain-born streams, if this forest destruction continues, will increase in frequency and violence and in the extent of their damages, both within this region and across the bordering states. The extent of these damages, like those from the washing of the mountain fields and roads, cannot be estimated with perfect accuracy, but during the present year alone the total has approximated \$10,000,000, a sum sufficient to purchase the entire area recommended for the proposed reserve. But this loss cannot be estimated in money value alone. Its continuance means the early destruction of conditions most valuable to the nation and which neither skill nor wealth can restore.

The preservation of the forests, of the streams, and of the agricultural interests here described can be successfully accomplished only by the purchase and creation of a national forest reserve.

As there were not enough copies of last week's Citizen for all who wished the account of Mrs. Lamson's life, we reprint the account by special request.

### DEATH OF MRS. LAMSON.

On Sunday, the 21st instant, just as the full-orbed sun appeared over the eastern hills, the soul of Martha Susan Lamson emerged from the shadows of earth into eternal day. Born in the city of Troy, N. Y., March 24, 1824, she had reached the ripe old age of eighty-two and a half years. Her early educational advantages were fairly good, and for a time she was a member of Emma Willard's famous school for girls.

Her father, Captain Amos Rogers, for many years sailed a ship which he himself owned, and the daughter took one trip with him on the ocean. Before she reached full womanhood her father left the sea, and the family went to Griggsville, Ill. Here her thorough mastery of the common branches gave her employment as a teacher.

She had two happy matrimonial alliances. The first, with Clinton Perry, a man of considerable means, resulted in the birth of four children. After five years of widowhood, she fifty years ago married Samuel Lamson. About this time came a great reverse of fortune thru the crookedness of Mr. Perry's business partner. The fruits of the latter marriage were four daughters and two sons, (twins).

After residence at Hesston, Wis., Danforth, Amherst, Dixon and Harvey, Ill., she again was a widow for twelve years and two days. She leaves four daughters to cherish her memory—Mrs. E. E. Kneeland, of Harvey, Ill.; Mrs. Prof. L. V. Dodge, of Berea, Mrs. J. H. Harrison, of Mobile, Ala., and Miss Nina E. Lamson, for many years past a missionary teacher in New Mexico. For several years past she has been with her daughter in Berea, where none but loving hands ministered to her wants.

In February, 1902, a slight paralytic stroke somewhat disabled her and greatly weakened her memory; but her life-long delight in reading furnished her the means of contentment and happiness. Since her fall, on the 6th of December last, the world has been almost a blank to her. It has been simply a waiting for release. When conscious of the situation, she has been cheerful and patient.

The tragedy of her life's experience which need not be recounted here, would have crushed a weaker spirit, but these served to make her character sweeter and her faith stronger.

Her daughters will gratefully recall as among her leading characteristics, her self-sacrificing labors for them, her watchfulness over their childhood associations, her encouragement to procure an education in spite of all obstacles, her generosity toward all, and her wise religious instruction. In the last hours of her life, during a momentary rally, she uttered the words, "My dear Father, a neighbor, sitting by her bedside, said that she took which she gave certainly must have been directed beyond any one in the room.

Her remains now rest beside those of her husband, near Harvey, Ill. As the autumn leaves when they have attained their greatest beauty are loosened from the parent stock and seek the bosom of Mother Earth, so her ripened soul left to its hold on this world and is wafted away to the spirit home.

### Escaped Infuriated Mob.

Mayking, Ky.—Charged with attacking Miss Mary Qualla, of Norton, John Depsey, 32, of Appalachia, was arrested there, thereby escaping an infuriated mob that had been organized at Blackwood to lynch him. He was taken to the Wise county prison.

## The Better Way

The tissues of the throat are inflamed and irritated; you cough, and there is more irritation—more coughing. You take a cough mixture and it eases the irritation—for a while. You take

## SCOTT'S EMULSION

and it cures the cold. That's what is necessary. It soothes the throat because it reduces the irritation; cures the cold because it drives out the inflammation; builds up the weakened tissues because it nourishes them back to their natural strength. That's how Scott's Emulsion deals with a sore throat, a cough, a cold, or bronchitis.

WE'LL SEND YOU A SAMPLE FREE.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York

## Eighth Kentucky History.

Thrilling Story of the Part This Gallant Regiment Took in the Civil War

### CHAPTER XI.—Continued.

We remained at Pikeville until the 1st day of September, subsisting principally on green corn, sweet potatoes and various other products, collected from the hitherto unexploited rich farms along the valley. Foraging parties were sent out daily from division headquarters, under command of commissioned officers, and our rudely constructed tables were burdened with good things of this favored region. In a few days after our arrival, the loyal East Tennesseans began to come into our camp from their caves, dens, and hiding places in the mountains lying east and north of Sequatchie. The account name of these brave men gave of their hardships and half-breath escapes, told in their earnest, quaint manner was indeed heroic and romantic. Some of them had dwelt principally since the summer of 1861 exiles from their homes and families. The most of them were a haggard and careworn look, but the sight of the dear, old flag caused some to shed tears of joy. Among the latter was an old gray-haired Methodist preacher named Burkett. When he arrived in camp he was quite an object of pity and the poor frame of a mule he rode were almost in a fainting condition. Lieutenant Colonel Mayhew recognized him as an old acquaintance, and made him a welcome. In the Eighth he proved to be a man of considerable talent and a pulpit orator equalled by few. He had been an intimate friend and coworker of Parson Brownlow. We had him preach for us the night after his arrival, and there were few of the survivors of the Eighth but will remember the ragged old man's first sermon. His zeal for his Divine Master's cause was warm and earnest, but could not be his patriotic enthusiasm for our bleeding country. By the time his sermon came to a close every man in the audience was a warm friend of old Brother Burkett, and a sum of money was immediately collected to buy him a suit of clothes. In a few days, Colonel Price, of the Twenty-first Kentucky, had him commissioned chaplain of our regiment. Our newly appointed chaplain, Klunder, about this time arrived from Kentucky, and he and Father Burkett united their efforts for the promotion of the cause of religion in the brigade, and I am proud to record the fact that the able and untiring efforts of these good men did not prove fruitless.

General Rosecrans was completing his plans and movements for an advance on Chattanooga, the gate city of the Southern Confederacy. On the 21st August, Colonel Wilder and Wagner's Cavalry brigades, with some of Wood's division of infantry crossed over Walden's Ridge, via Poe's Tavern, opposite Thurman, and about the last of August shelled the city, to the great consternation of the inhabitants, as well as the rebels in arms, who made a but slight resistance. The movement had the desired effect, i.e. to cause the enemy to leave some points below the city unguarded.

On the 1st of September we received orders, and marched down this peculiar valley, which is from two to four miles wide, and nearly as long from north to south, fenced in by an almost impenetrable wall of mountains on either side. The dust was several inches deep and the unclouded sun shone into this furnace-like valley with a fiery fierceness that caused our feet to blister, and the bugle call to halt for night was never more welcome. Thus for three days we wore the heat and dust and at last came in sight of Jasper, the county seat of Marion county, Tennessee. I was very much amused at one of the Eighth boys, on coming in view of this irregular and rusty-looking town, saying, "I wonder if the town ain't yonder, among them old houses?" Our division camped here and on the morning of the 4th a detail of one company from each regiment of our brigade was ordered to guard a large supply train, via Bridgeport, Alabama, to cross the Tennessee at that point. Company H, of the Eighth, in command of the author, composed part of this guard. While the men were preparing their breakfast, I told Seabro to follow me, and proceeded to the brigade smith, who, with two hammer and a cold chisel, followed the wondering Seabro and myself to a deep ravine, where the river in John's "jewelry" was quickly severed, and the dishonorable and galling irons were by my order cast into the weeds. I told the two men not to say anything about what became of the ball and the chain. During the day many asked John where he kept his "jewelry." He invariably replied, "I lost it, and ain't going back to hunt for it." The subsequent good behavior of Seabro and courage displayed in action by him at Chickamauga, probably saved me from a court martial.

On the morning of the 5th, the long train crossed two awaying pontoon bridges at Bridgeport, Alabama, which had taken the place of the magnificent structure recently burned by the rebels. Company H's rations were about out, but circumstances favored these watchful boys of the Eighth who discovered two of the bridge guards stealing each a side of bacon from one of the wagons while crossing the river. On reaching the southern

where they informed Captain Wright of the theft. That officer, who generally had an eye to the creditable efforts of himself and men, touched with a squad of men, and soon had the coveted "red" brought to the light from one of the boats, and as the wagons were rindling ahead, I divided the bacon for more convenient transportation.

We had expected to join the division at Shell Mound, but on our arrival there, near sunset the fifth, we learned that the command had moved on. Early the next morning, Major Hoskins, commanding the guard, led the train in motion, but owing to the bad condition of the road up the river, around the foot of the Sand Mountain (known as the "Narrow"), where many a stubborn and headstrong mule gave up his life a sacrifice to our bleeding country, we did not come up with main force until 10 o'clock p. m., encamped in the mountains, 8 miles from Trenton, Ga., a county seat of Dallas county.

This country is very rough and mountainous. Old Cirmody, of Company H, "our Irishman," remarked on the following morning, "The fellows, an' they hev so much country down here they jist hev to stack it up." What few of the inhabitants of this country we chanced to see were apparently ignorant and poor.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

### To Depopulate Kentucky.

Denver, Colo.—John T. Harna, secretary of the Colorado State Commercial association, is in receipt of a letter from an optimistic broker in Kentucky who seems to have a plan for depopulating the blue grass state. The writer states his desire to enter into negotiations for the removal of 2,000 Kentucky farmers to a tract of fertile Colorado land.

### New Pistol Range.

Fort Thomas, Ky.—A pistol range is being constructed for the use of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Fourth Infantry. The range will be located in the ravine south of the administration building, and will be equipped with the circular bullseye target and the silhouette of a man standing.

### There'll Be No Duel Fought.

Lexington, Ky.—As a result of intervention of mutual friends of Deahn Breckinridge and Lawrence Jones a peace compact has been entered into and the participants in the sensational encounter in the Seelbach hotel at Louisville will neither direct or receive a challenge to a duel.

### Narrowly Escape Mob.

Mayking, Ky.—Charged with attacking Miss Mary Qualla, of Norton, John Depsey was arrested here, thereby escaping an infuriated mob that had been organized at Blackwood to lynch him. He was taken to the Wise county, Va., jail.

## REAL ESTATE

I have a farm containing 71 acres, next to the pike, and in reach of Berea College. This is a very good farm. It has a large house on it, good water, good barn and a good orchard. There are 15 acres in grass. This farm is worth more than 1 ask for it. There is now 4 acres in tobacco on the place that is as fine as there is in Madison county.

Any one wanting this place will do well to call and see J. P. Bicknell at once.

I also have improved and unimproved lots in Berea for sale.

I can furnish you with anything you want—farm implements, fertilizer, Weber wagons, buggies, paints, oils, roofing, steel and galvanized. I make a specialty in putting on roofing. If you will call at my store I will show you the latest, best and most economical oil stoves that are on the market. A perfect beauty and a great comfort to the lady in the kitchen. I have a very complete line of groceries, hardware, dry goods, clothing; and if you want a good suit of clothes at very little money, come and see me.

## J. P. BICKNELL,

Real Estate Agent.

BEREA, KENTUCKY.

## WHO SAID GROCERIES

She ought to have said it through the telephone (No. 33) or have called in person and talked on the subject to

W. D. LOGSDON

When you want good things at low prices, he's the man to talk with.

20 pounds Granulated Sugar ..... \$1.00  
Try a Sack of Eureka Flour, Best on Earth ..... .55  
White Rose Flour, per Sack ..... .50  
12 Pint Cans ..... .15

All orders taken before 10 o'clock will be delivered before noon

All orders taken between 10 and 3 will be delivered afternoon.

## Logsdon's Up-to-Date Grocery Store

## For Sale

I have for sale 60 acres of land, lying near the pike and on the Glasgow county line, 2 1/2 or 3 miles west from Berea, adjoining the land of Frank Taylor. I also have one sowing hum mill and evaporator at my place I wish to sell. Call on or address me at Kirksville, Ky.

### JAMES R. HENRY

where they informed Captain Wright of the theft. That officer, who generally had an eye to the creditable efforts of himself and men, touched with a squad of men, and soon had the coveted "red" brought to the light from one of the boats, and as the wagons were rindling ahead, I divided the bacon for more convenient transportation.

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## LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

### Time Table in Effect, Jan. 1, 1906

Going North	Train 4, Daily
Leave Berea	3:35 a. m.
Arrive Richmond	4:10 a. m.
Arrive Paris	5:25 a. m.
Arrive Cincinnati	7:50 a. m.

Going South	Train 3, Daily
Leave Berea	1:24 p. m.
Arrive Richmond	2:00 p. m.
Arrive Paris	3:21 p. m.
Arrive Cincinnati	6:10 p. m.

Going South	Train 1, Daily
Leave Berea	12:25 a. m.
Arrive Knoxville	7:30 a. m.

Equipment: Trains numbers 2 and 3 carry Pullman first and second class coaches between Cincinnati and Knoxville in both directions. Trains number 1 only carry Pullman vestibule sleeping and coaches between Cincinnati and Knoxville in both directions.

W. H. BOWER, Ticket Agent

## FEELING LIVER-ISH This Morning? TAKE

THE FORD'S Black-Draught  
Sims, Indigestion or Constipation  
25¢  
AT ALL DRUGGISTS

A Gentle Laxative And Appetizer

## For Sale or Rent Cheap

A nice little Cottage House of four rooms on Depot Street. Lot 83 by 260 feet. Call on or address

G. D. HOLLIDAY  
REAL ESTATE AGENT  
MAIN ST., BEREA, KY.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY  
Take LAXATIVE-BROMO Quinine Tablets  
Brough's refund money if it fails to cure. R. W. GUYER'S signature is on each box. 25c.

"Wainwright's Pop is a healthy Tonic."



# RAILROAD TRAIN FALLS FROM A BRIDGE INTO WATER AT ATLANTIC

CARS STRIKE BOTTOM 30 FEET  
BELOW THE SURFACE.

WAS THROWN BY A SPREAD RAIL

All But Twenty-Three of the Hundred  
or More Passengers on Board  
Were Drowned.

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 29.—The railroad wreck of which even the heaviest of cars reported seeing the brilliant uniforms of the bandmen among the men, women and children huddled together in the ends of the cars, where they had run to try and escape, and caught there and held until life was extinct.

The possible work of rescue was all accomplished within the short space of time that the third car hung suspended over the water before it rolled over and sank, but those who had escaped, every one of them bruised, injured or cut, did not cease to try and give aid to the unfortunate imprisoned in the submerged cars until all hope that any of them were still alive was gone.

The accident was due to a rail "turning in."

It appears that the rail, which was an outside one on the right hand side coming down, must have been out of kilter about an eighth of an inch.

The sharp change of the electric train caught this and twisted it inward.

Had it spread instead of twisted inward, the accident never would have happened.

Proves Himself a Hero.

The third trainman, Frankman Wood, proved himself a hero.

When the train left the rails and was hanging over the floor, Wood ran to the rear door of the last car and threw it wide open and held it for the passengers to escape.

He held the door open until the car slid off the bridge, and he went into the water with it.

He then swam to the shore.

His action in holding the door open probably saved many lives.

When the third car dropped into the water, Henry Roemer was in the act of crawling from a window.

Seeing himself with an effort, and, being a strong swimmer, Roemer set about to help others.

Swimming along the side of the fast-sinking car, he kicked out the glass and thus gave several passengers an opportunity to escape.

One man was caught in a window and was drowned before he could extricate himself.

The accident was witnessed by many people and rescue work was prompt.

KING OF THE KENO GAMBLERS.

And a Picturesque Philanthropist, Is Dead—Leaves Large Estate.

St. Louis, Oct. 29.—Capt. William Henry Bradley, a picturesque philanthropist, who a quarter of a century ago was known as the king of the keno gambling fraternity, died at the home of Mrs. John H. Beecher.

When he was stricken blind on the street six weeks ago he recognized Mrs. Beecher by voice, though they had not met for 35 years.

"No one cares for me now," he asked her to take him to her home.

He was a captain and owned a St. Louis-New Orleans line of steamships during the civil war, on which gamblers flourished.

After the war he established many keno gambling resorts in this city and made "barrels of money" in a few years.

He leaves real estate in St. Louis worth \$200,000, and his estate is valued at \$300,000. He died intestate, leaving no relatives nearer than nephews and nieces.

BODDLE CASES ENDED

It is Thought By Tragic Death of Millionaire Snyder.

St. Louis, Oct. 29.—The tragic death in Kansas City of Millionaire R. M. Snyder, in an automobile, under charges here of bribing members of a former city council to pass the Central traction bill, by which all the street railroads of the city except one were consolidated, removes from the jurisdiction of the court the only witness on which the state may reasonably hope to convict former Delegates Frederick C. Uthoff and W. H. Ritter, indicted on charges growing out of the alleged bribery.

Uthoff is said to have confessed before a grand jury that Snyder gave him a large sum of money for his vote.

Sailor Sleeping; Woman Dead.

New York, Oct. 29.—Clinton C. Clark, 21, of Columbus, O., a sailor on the United States battleship Indiana, was arrested when he was found asleep on the grass in Riverside park and nearby the lifeless body of an unidentified woman. It is thought the woman was murdered.

Nearing the End.

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 29.—The condition of Congressman Rockwood Hoar is very grave and fears were expressed that he would not survive many hours.

Receipts Show Increase.

Washington, Oct. 29.—The annual report of the commissioner of the general land office made public shows that the total receipts for the year ending June 30 were \$7,585,524, an increase over the preceding year of \$367,713.

Hundreds Drowned.

Tokio, Oct. 29.—In a hurricane off Goto Island 266 coral fishing vessels were caught, and only 38 of them lived through the storm. Eight hundred and twenty-two were drowned and 100 injured out of 1,210 men on board.

## TRUMP HELD UP HIS SLEEVE

WHEN GARFIELD REPORTED  
AGAINST STANDARD OIL.

Will Now Be Played To Sweep The  
Board—Suit Prepared To Kill  
the Big Oil Combine.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Within a short time the federal government will go into court and ask the dissolution of the Standard Oil Co. upon the ground that it is a combination of the monopoly of oil and is operated in restraint of trade. The action will be instituted under authority of the Sherman antitrust law, and will be a civil proceeding of the same character as that taken in the case of the Northern Securities Co. Unless the department of justice changes its present plans the suit will be filed in the United States court at St. Louis.

The government petition is already drafted, and officials of the department were engaged in putting the finishing touches to it. Briefly, the prayer is made that the court enjoin the Standard Oil Co. from continuing the business methods it now employs for the alleged reason that the antitrust law is being violated. A permanent injunction will be asked for. The government's lawyers at first were disposed to petition the court for a temporary restraining order also, but it would be such a tremendous undertaking to put into execution an injunction of that character that it was decided to ask only for a permanent order of prohibition.

Not only will the Standard Oil Co., as a corporation be named as defendant in the suit, but individual officers will also be required to put in a defense. It has been decided to summon into court such men as John D. Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers, William Rockefeller, John D. Archibald and others who have become multimillionaires through their association with the "oil trust." The object in requiring these men to answer to the action of the government is to plug up any loophole through which the managing spirits of that stupendous enterprise might wriggle.

The evidence upon which the administration now expects to secure a dissolution of the alleged oil trust was secured by James H. Garfield, commissioner of corporations. It will be recalled that, in pursuance of a resolution passed by the house of representatives in February, 1905, the commissioner made an investigation of the oil industry in the United States. Last May he made public a preliminary report, treating of the physical conditions of the business and showing how the Standard Oil Co. had been profiting by alleged rebates and discriminatory extensions to it by various railroad companies.

TOUGHS AND BAD CITIZENS

Should Be Killed In War With Savages, a Suggestion For Bonaparte.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Secretary Bonaparte has received a letter from a resident of Louisiana suggesting that the United States force "all the toughs, hoodlums, desperadoes and bad characters generally" into a war with "some vicious nation" in order that the undesirable elements might be killed off.

Secretary Bonaparte in replying said that as the correspondent did not give his plan in detail he was unable to give an opinion as to its merits, but he called attention to the fact that it had been the experience in war that the percentage of desirable citizens killed was larger than the percentage of bad characters.

DENY DIVORCEES REMARRIAGE.

New York Methodists To Take Radical Stand on Subject.

New York, Oct. 27.—At the meeting of the Union American Methodist Episcopal conference, which is in session here, the committee on divorce brought in a report forbidding any pastor in the conference marrying divorced persons. The resolution was passed unanimously by the general conference.

Cowboys Lynch a Negro.

Roswell, N. M., Oct. 27.—"Slab" Pitts, a negro who was run out of town two weeks ago after serving 90 days for violation of the Edmunds act, was lynched by cowboys at Toyah, Tex. The accessory, a white woman, followed the negro to Toyah and they were living together. The cowboys went in the night and placed a rope around the neck of the negro. He was dragged to death and then hanged.

Discord in Marlborough Family.

London, Oct. 27.—It is reported that the duke and duchess of Marlborough have come to a complete domestic breach, and that the duke and his wife, formerly Consuelo Vanderbilt, of New York, have separated. A divorce action is expected shortly.

The ill-fated Submarine.

## HOLLER FROM JAPS

THAT MAKES UNCLE SAM SIT UP  
AND LISTEN

MAY LEAD TO AN UGLY SITUATION.

Barring of Children From the Frisco  
Schools Creates An Outburst in  
the Land of Flowers.

Washington, Oct. 26.—For the first time since she whipped and humbled Russia by driving her out of Manchuria, Japan has poked her world power prestige under "Uncle Sam's" nose. Courtously, but firmly, her ambassador at Washington, Viscount Aoki, informed Secretary of State Root that his government objected to the alleged discrimination against Japanese school children in San Francisco, and expected the administration to see that they were accorded all privileges and rights guaranteed by treaty. While Aoki was urbane, as becomes a diplomat of the first rank, there was nothing of humility in his manner, and notwithstanding the fact that he said he did not go to the state department to file a formal protest, his demeanor was suggestive of the spirit of the new Japan, about which much has been heard since the treaty of Portsmouth was signed. In other words, the mikado's government feels that it is big and powerful enough now to "insist" instead of only to "suggest."

Secretary Root, proving that he is a master of the diplomatic game, countered with a request that Japan prosecute the Japanese pouchers who have been raiding the Alaskan rookeries lately. The ambassador promised to lay the matter before his government, while Mr. Root assured him that the federal government would exert its influence toward having the school question adjusted satisfactorily.

The Washington authorities are sincere in their desire to see this matter settled to the satisfaction of Japan. They are of the opinion that San Francisco is going to unfair extremes in its treatment of the Japanese children, and it is their purpose to do everything in their power to prevent any injustice being done them. They realize that Japan's friendship is much more desirable than her enmity, and are fully alive to the advantages of preserving harmonious and cordial relations. The long, close intimacy between the two countries has been the source of great commercial profit to the United States, especially the Pacific coast. A Japanese boycott of American goods would be a more serious matter than the recent Chinese embargo, which this government had such difficulty in removing; and, sincerely enough, San Francisco would be one of the greatest losers by such a movement against our commerce.

FEUD SETTLED

Between Miners and Operators in Illinois.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—All differences existing between the coal operators and union miners of Illinois were amicably settled at a joint meeting between the committees of the operators and workmen here.

The chief contention was the fine of \$300,000 which the operators wanted the workmen to pay because they refused to work on "Virden day," October 12, the anniversary of the riots at that place in 1898. The agreement under which the miners and operators are working stipulates that all mines shall be operated every day, excepting the regular holidays of the United States.

Failure to live up to the agreement calls for a fine of \$100 upon each miner refusing to work. The operators figured that the shut-down October 12 was a violation of the agreement and that the total fines amounted to \$300,000.

Anti-Pass Ruling.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Under a ruling of the interstate commerce commission transportation over railroad lines no longer may be given to newspaper publishers or editors in exchange for advertising space in their newspapers. A protest against this ruling has been received by the commission from the Massachusetts Press association.

Mrs. Scott Howell Dead.

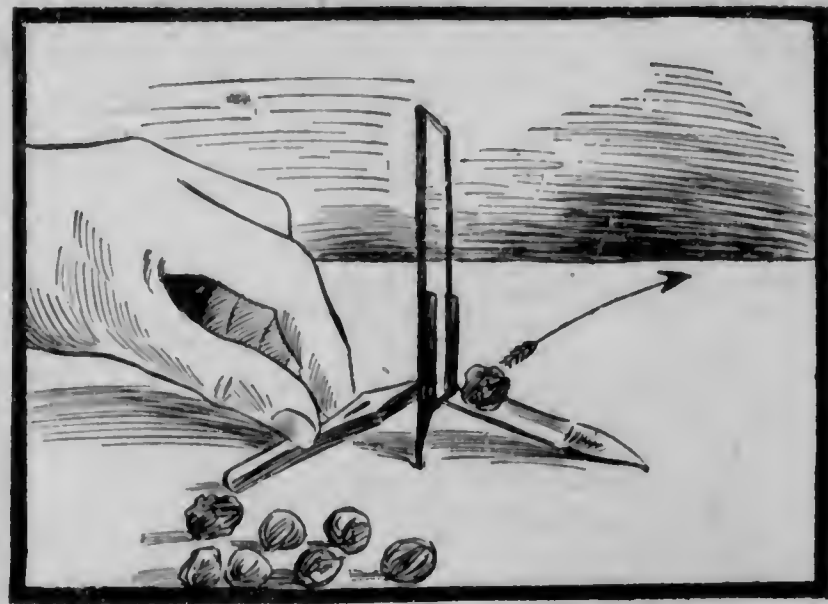
Springfield, Ill., Oct. 26.—Mrs. H. Scott Howell, wife of a prominent lawyer of Keokuk, Ia., is dead at her home in that city. She was born June 22, 1838, in North Bend Hamilton county, O., in the home of her grandfather, Gen. William Henry Harrison, and was the daughter of William H. Harrison and Anna Harrison Taylor.

Hurricane Sweeps Japan.

Tokio, Oct. 26.—A hurricane swept over Southwestern Japan. Several hundred coral fishing boats are reported missing. Each boat is manned by at least two sailors.

Want To Start a Circus.

## Fun With an Indoor Catapult



About to Fire a Projectile from the Catapult.

Before gunpowder was invented machines were used in war to hurl great stones into fortifications and from besieged places against the besiegers, and these machines were called catapults. The little apparatus here pictured and described works on a similar principle, but the projectiles which it throws are harmless pellets of bread or wet paper.

A glance at the picture shows how the catapult is made. It consists, explains the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, merely of three stiff, elastic steel pens and a soft board. Two of the pens are stuck firmly into the board with their backs turned in the same direction, and at such a distance apart that when the first pen is bent strongly backward the end which goes into the penholder will nearly but not quite touch the eye, or hole, of the second pen.

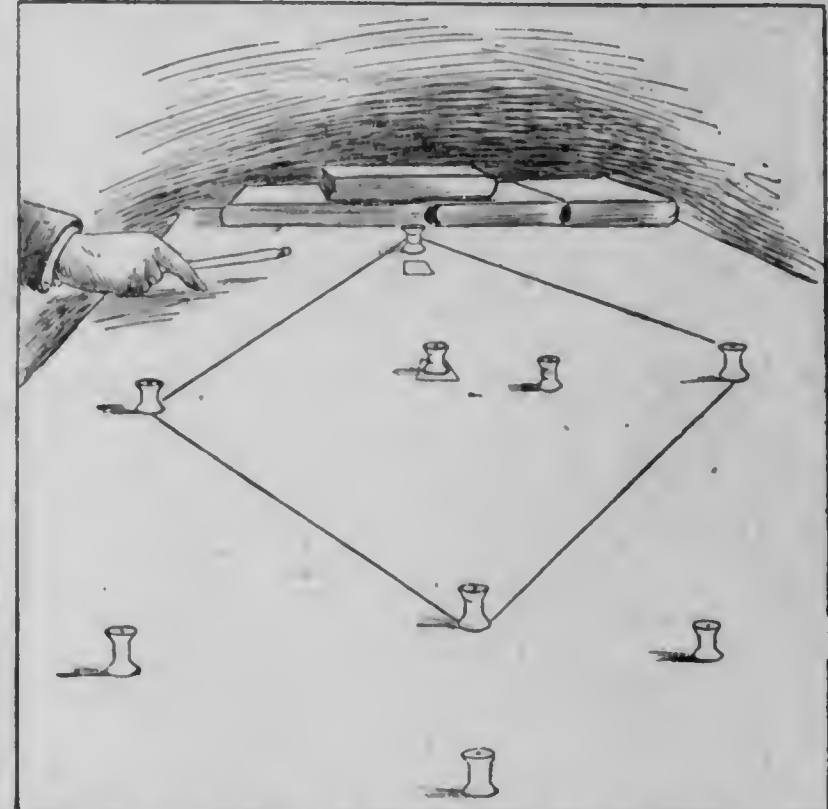
Bend the first pen back in this manner, taking care not to break it, and hold it down by catching it under the point of the third pen, which you have

thrust through the hole in the second or upright pen. Lay a little ball of pressed bread or moistened paper on the hollow shank of the bent pen and pull the third pen (which you always hold with your fingers and thumb) backward until its point slips off the bent pen. At once the bent pen, in virtue of its elasticity, straightens with a jerk and stands erect, throwing the light bullet half way across the room.

The first pen, the one that you bend down, should be as tough and springy as you can find; the others may be any old pens, except that the upright one must have a hole in it.

The board should be soft so that you can stick the pens securely into it—so please don't make use of the dining or parlor table, or your school desk! If you do so, you may—and I hope you will—be the chief victim of your experiments in gunnery. Also, look out for your eyes and other people's, for sometimes the pens fly as well as the bullets.

## How to Play Base Ball in the House



How the Diamond is Marked Out and Spools Placed.

To find a way to play baseball at home has long been the ambition of every patriotic American boy.

Any boy who can shoot a marble can play indoor baseball. The "field" should be a bed or large table, with pillows or a pile of books or boxes for a "back stop." An old sheet with a diagram of the diamond in chalk or ink should be spread upon bed or table, the diamond at one end and the outfield at the other, as on real grounds. The bases should be two feet apart, marked by round spots the size of a silver quarter, and the pitcher's box should be a foot from the home plate, the latter being a postage stamp. The pitcher's and batsman's boxes should be marked as well as the foul lines.

The players are spools—just ordinary sewing silk or thread spools—and they are all selected for their ability to roll straight, says the New York Herald. The name of each player is written on a slip of paper pasted on his head. The lines secured, the ball and bat are all that remain to be found. The former is a marble of medium size. The latter is a round lead pencil, not sharpened. The team in the field are all placed in their accustomed positions as in the actual game, except that the three basemen remain on the bases instead of "playing off." The operator or "manager" of the field team stands beside the table nearest first base, and, reaching his arm over that position, places his right hand beside his spool pitcher, the marble in the hand. The manager of the team at bat, putting one of his men in the batsman's box at home plate, stands on the other side of the field from his opponent and places his right hand, grasping the bat, in front of his player.

Then the game begins and the actual rules are followed closely. A third boy may act as umpire, or the two managers can agree easily enough in decisions, for few will be found uncomfortable close or uncertain. The batsman cannot judge the ball well, because the pitcher is so near that he is allowed to strike at each delivery. A cigar box is laid on its bottom di-

rectly behind the catcher. If the marble hits the broad side of this box when pitched a "strike" is called. If it shoots over or beside the box it is a "ball." Four "balls," as in the real game, entitle the batsman to his base.

There are no "foul strikes" in spool baseball, but when a ball touches the bat and rolls foul the fielder nearest the point where it stops is rolled from his position toward it, and if he touches it the batsman is "out." A fair hit that knocks over a fielder is an "out" if the fielder rolls further from the plate than does the ball and it scores as a "fly caught." When a fair hit is met by no fielder or when it strikes one and goes beyond him the one nearest where it stops is rolled toward it, and if he touches it it is an out. Should he miss, however, the batsman is rolled from home plate toward first base, and, hitting the basemen there, is declared "safe" and may roll for second, third and home in order.

The field team waits to move until the runner has tried, and if he fails at any base the ball is thrown from where it stopped toward the basemen missed. Should the ball then hit the latter the runner is out. Should it not hit the runner has again to roll from where he stopped toward the basemen, and if he fails again the ball is thrown from his place, and so on until the man is either safe or out. Once safe on first base the runner remains there until the next ball other than a foul has been delivered. Then he may try to steal the next base under the same rules as applied to his reaching first, but he may take but one base, of course, on such a run. Should a hit be made when a runner is on first base the ball may be fielded to second base immediately to force him out, as in the real game, and this may often develop in a true double play if the batter fails to get to first.

For a throw to home base the catcher is brought up from behind the bat and placed upon the plate. In the case of a hit off the field (that is, the bed or table) the ball is brought back to the point over which it passed on going off and the nearest fielder has his chance to run for it as if it were a real "hit to the fence."



